

THE
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POETRY.

For the Ypsilanti Sentinel.
SPRING.The flowers of Spring are blooming now,
The fields are dressed in green,
The birds are singing in the grove,
All blithesome is the scene.The fragrance of the morning air
Perfumes the verdant plain;
Nature is joyous, beauteous, fair,
Sweet Spring is come again.The dew-drops, sparkling on the flowers,
Like diamonds brightly shine,
The songster in the fragrant bowers,
"Make melody divine."The Cuckoo, with its welcome notes,
Proclaims the summer near;
And numerous warblers tune their throats
The sorrowful to cheer.But shortly will these beauties fade
For all things must decay,
And gloomy Autumn will succeed
The smiling summer day.Thus, youth and beauty bloom awhile
Like lovely summer flowers;
All nature seems to wear a smile
And happiness is ours.But soon, the Autumn of old age
Succeeds our sunny days,
And youth is fled, and beauty's gone;
And blooming health decays.

R. A.

Academical School, June 6.

CLOSING SCENE OF THE CON-
VENTIONIN MONUMENT SQUARE ON FRIDAY EVE-
NING, the 3d ult.It having been announced that a public
meeting would be held and addresses
made by several distinguished Whigs of
the Union, an immense multitude assem-
bled; and a stranger at the meeting, from
a few very imperfect notes, taken stand-
ing in the crowd, has furnished the fol-
lowing sketch of a small portion of the
speeches.

MR. EDITOR:—

"A feast of reason, and a flow of soul."
Without alloy, and such a perfect whole.
If such was ever or can ever be, was that
given on Friday evening last in Monu-
ment Square! Description stands aghast
and powerless, at the thought of sketch-
ing it! Eloquence, Patriotism, wit, senti-
ment, humor, railway and peerless talent
by turns succeeded each other, as "tho'ts
that breathed and words that burned,"
flowed, fountain-like, from the almost in-
sured lips of the constellation of orators,
who there electrified thousands on thou-
sands.

Geo. R. Richardson Esq. of Baltimore,
first edited the mass of men who com-
pactly filled the capacious square, with
a speech replete with eloquence, patri-
otism and invulnerable argument—he is
indeed a strong man.

Mr. Farrell, of South Carolina, follow-
ed, and added another, and no ordinary
bouquet to the resplendent oratorical
chapel that adorns the brows of his
chivalrous State. To attempt a selec-
tion from the catalogue of very good
things which he uttered, would be no easy
matter. I cannot however refrain from
one: He urged the formation of
Clay Clubs every where, where as many
as two could be found—one to be Presi-
dent and the other, Secretary, and then
to drum up, kidnap, or convert a third,
make him their orator, and go forth "con-
quering and to conquer."

Hon. Frank Granger followed next.
He congratulated Maryland, in general,
and Baltimore in particular, for having
by their late and first whig victory of
the campaign, made a clean spot on which
to hold a Whig Convention. He adverted
most happily, to Maryland, as the sep-
arator of Carroll, the last gathered to
their fathers, of the immortal signers of
the Declaration of Independence; said
he opposed the general district system,
and went the general district victory.—
He thanked the present Congress for re-
funding Gen. Jackson's fine, and ironi-
cally expressed surprise that Madison,
Monroe, J. Q. Adams, and J. C. Calhoun

when Secretary of War, never thought
of it—repeated his thanks, and gave his
reason, to wit: Because it took from
Martin Van Buren the last dollar of bor-
rowed capital, which he had left, to do
political business on. He said Van Bu-
ren had drummed upon the dead hide of
the United States Bank until it could no
longer return an echo. He alluded to
the practice of party proscription in his
own State, by both parties, very compla-
cently. Said they went it there, pretty
sharp, and when a revolution in party
ascendency took place, the victors brought
the official heads of the vanquished indi-
vidually to the block, the keen axe
descended, heavily and briskly, the blood
flowed freely, and there was no whining
by the victims on either side. He relat-
ed a very amusing anecdote of an old
office-holder in New York, as an instance
however, in which a fear to decapitate,
existed, without finding some cause of
complaint against him. He then advert-
ed to the arguments of the opponents
of a Protective Tariff, and said they were
all silenced wherever manufactures ex-
isted, by the voice of every hammer and
anvil, and loom, and spindle, &c. &c.
which were in operation there. He ad-
verted most happily, to the procession of
the 2d inst, and said the Weaver, playing
his loom, in it, was, to him, the noblest
sight of all—the fairest of all the world's
fair, the ladies in it excepted. He paid
a just and beautiful compliment to the
beneficial habit, virtue, and public and
private utility and individual and National
happiness and glory, sure to follow the
the general practice of every one's atten-
ding assiduously, proudly and contentedly
to his own business. He next paid a
beautiful tribute to Henry Clay. Said his
own head was a little silvered, but he
distinctly recollected that before he
was 15 years of age, he first heard Mr.
Clay's voice in the council of the Nation.
He spoke of him as identified, for over
forty years with all the great events of
the country; first or among the foremost,
always for the country, and in few words
the very embodiment of Whig principles.
He highly commended the distribution of
the proceeds of the public lands—beatif-
fully pronounced it the balance wheel of
the Tariff, and said that Mr. Clay con-
sidered it the proudest monument of the
country. He paid a high tribute to the
worth of Millard Fillmore, and Theodore
Freelinghuysen, said that New York
greatly preferred the former, but pledged
himself, for her, that every whig there
would cheerfully defer to the preference
of the majority of the convention, and go
Freelinghuysen to the death.

He said he had heard but one solitary
objection to him, and that was that his
name would not rhyme, and that he was
about acquiescing in the truth of the re-
mark when he heard a squad of boys
singing in the streets.

Don't you see the people rising
For Henry Clay and Freelinghuysen?

and thus even that objection was annihi-
lated, almost as soon as made. He said
that, in New York, they allowed no whig
to growl, sulk, or mutiny; if they began
it, or showed symptoms of it they
promptly applied the discipline, and pro-
claimed to him, in plain terms, the maxim
of the fisherman, to wit: that "he must
either fish, cut bail or go ashore!" He
said the question had been asked him, on
the stand, by a Jerseyman, "How will
New York go, in November," and that
he would answer it: that he pledged
himself to the gentlemen from New Jer-
sey that the sons of those who drove the
Hessians from their soil would find the
descendants of the champions of Stony
Point battling with them side by side
to a man, for CLAY and FREELINGHUY-
SEN; and, this he would not say, pos-
sively, that New York was a certain
State, in November, for the Whigs, yet
this much he would say, that Van Buren
had better look to himself. He said all
the enthusiasm, and more than all, of
1840 was up in his State; they went
the Cabins, the Clay Club houses, and
all the paraphernalia of enthusiasm, and
harbinger of conquest and patriotism,
that ever, ever existed any where; that
on the arrival of the news of the whig
victory, up went the flag, on their head

quarters, in every village and neighbor-
hood—that it was seen abroad, and in an
hour or two a full meeting was almost
spontaneously convened, the news re-
ceived with enthusiasm, speeches made,
resolutions passed, their organization and
discipline reviewed and perfected, when-
ever found any way susceptible of im-
provement, and nothing left undone that
patriot men and true, determined Whigs
resolved on victory can do. Mr. Granger
then reviewed Van Buren's Penn-
sylvania letter, in which he (Van Buren)
read the democracy of the Union a lec-
ture upon propriety, and piled the lash of
wit, irony and ridicule, so playful, snug
and skillful, that I fancied I beheld the
little fox-trot Dutchman bleeding at ev-
ery pore and calling supplicantly on the
very hounds of Kinderhook to fall on
and devour him, concluding with his old
excruciating asseveration "for my suffer-
ings is intolerable." He commented on
Van's expression, in the commencement
of that letter, in which he says "he feels,
under the circumstances, a little pecu-
liar;" and went on, playfully, to com-
pare his peculiar position, under the "pe-
culiar" circumstances of the case, (Penn-
sylvania having more than once rejected
him) to that of an enamoured and sensi-
tive gentleman, offering himself for a
third time, with scarce a hope of suc-
cess, to his adored lady love, who had
once mischievously flirted with, twice
coquetted and twice flatly rejected him.
Hence, verily he thought, Mr. Van Bu-
ren might, under all the circumstances,
very naturally "feel a little peculiar."—
He commented on the letter in question,
throughout, with equal felicity, of the
fears there expressed by Van Buren of
the song singing, ball-rolling, log-cabins,
coon symbols, &c. &c. of the campaign
of 1840, affecting our national charac-
ter, in Europe, for propriety, respecta-
bility, gentility and all that—but said he
did not at all wonder at the fears ex-
pressed in that letter, for he had no doubt
all the while he was writing it, under such
peculiar feelings, and at intervals, cast-
ing his anxious eyes through the win-
dows of his study over the lawns and
down the flowery vistas of Lindenwald,
Mr. Van Buren in the twilight of his
imagination saw and fancied he heard
"that Same Old Coon," a setting on a
rail and singing—
Don't you hear the people coming, coming,
coming, &c.

He ridiculed the hypocritical fastidious-
ness of the Locofocos about these whig
practices, and of their censures for Whig
ladies attending whig meetings, when
they had made the hog, the whole live
hog—the dirtiest and most abominable
of all unclean beasts, their party stand-
ard and idol—borne it on their banners
followed it, grunting, grovelling and
sneeling, at the head of their proces-
sions, and gone it without hide, bristles,
all, as their boasted and chosen emblem
of modern, patent, Jackson-Van-Buren-
propriety-gentility-Democracy. He ridi-
culed the Loco exceptions to ladies at-
tending Whig Conventions, who, them-
selves, hesitated not to take their sisters,
wives and daughters to Theaters, Circu-
ses, &c. where such coarse and ribald
jests and vulgar slang was often heard
often heard as made even men sometimes
blush, and not unfrequently disgusted
them. He maintained that the ladies
were always prompt in a good cause;
alluded, most thrillingly, to the noble part
our mothers took in the Revolution, buck-
ling on the armor of fathers, husbands,
brothers, sons, and lovers, and bidding
them "God Speed," and finally dismissed
that part of the subject with eulogium on
women, as just as it was beautiful, and in
a style and manner not to be surpassed.

Mr. Granger then entered, at some
length, on the merits of a permanent pro-
tective tariff, connected with the Public
land distribution scheme; showing, to dem-
onstration, it was indispensable to adopt
the latter as the only means of securing
the former; because, inasmuch as the
proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands
varied, every year, if, as the Locos de-
sired, those proceeds and the tariff were
made the joint funds for the support of
the General Government, and no more

tariff was collected than, with these land
proceeds, (as they desired,) was adequate
to that support, then from year to year
the tariff must fluctuate, up or down, as
the land sales increased or decreased;—
keeping the manufacturing and all other
interests of the country constantly fluctu-
ating and continually crippling and un-
settling those interest. To the not-ex-
istence of the distribution act he attributed
(an idea entirely new to the writer) the
whole evils of the withering speculation
pestilence of 1836 and '37—that is to
the accumulation, in the Treasury, and
being loaned out, by banks, through the
country, the 36 millions, which other-
wise would have passed to the States and
being permanently invested, independent
of bank loans, which being at short dates
and hastily called in, set the whole coun-
try in the beginning, speculation-drunk,
and in the end, made a great portion of
it bankrupt sober.

He then adverted to the hue and cry
raised against him by the Loco presses,
for removing so many of Van Buren's
office holders during the short period he
presided over the Department of the
General Post Office. He affirmed, from
what he knew of those party-fated in-
cumbents, that he believed them "all cor-
rupt"—that the public good required their
removal, and hence he brought them,
from the start, as fast as he could to the
block. That this was his own act—he
claimed all the glory of it—he denied,
pointedly, that Mr. Clay, as has been
charged, had any thing to do with it,—
declared that he never in a single
instance, attempted through him, to
get a friend into office—that, so far
from it he had never, in the remotest
degree, directly or indirectly, attempted to
exert the least influence with him, on the
subject of Post Office appointments; but
on the contrary, was so fastidiously re-
served that, in cases when it was entirely
proper, and requested by the Department,
from the location, that Mr. CLAY was
generally given his opinion, it was generally
entirely declined, by him, or given ver-
y indefinitely, and with extreme reluc-
tance. No, said Mr. Granger—I claim
all the glory of those removals—alone
I did it—and when, by the accession
of Mr. Tyler, I found the good work
of reform must be arrested, and when by
Mr. Tyler's throwing himself headlong
from high estate into the gutter, there to
lie, I did not choose either to plunge after
and lie with him, or remain in office,
crippled in my good work, and so thwart-
ed in my duty to the country as to become
a satellite to treachery and a cypher in
the whig's and the country's cause; I
promptly and indignantly resigned, and
returned to the people; and my only re-
gret of doing it then was, and now is,
that I did not have time enough to chop
off the official heads of about 5,000
more of them. At the conclusion, Mr.
G. paid a very high and well deserved
compliment to the generous hospitality
and noble patriotic bearing of the Peo-
ple of the Monumental City, in which
he made honorable mention of the course
pursued by many of the opposite party
who extended their hospitality to the
whigs from abroad.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

Wishing, and sighing, and imagining,
and dreaming of greatness, said William
Wirt, will never make you great. But
cannot a young man command his ener-
gies? Read Foster on decision of char-
acter. That book will tell you what is
in your power to accomplish. You must
gird up your loins and go to work with
all the indomitable energy of Hannibal
scaling the Alps. It is your duty to make
the most of talents, time, and opportuni-
ties.

Alfred, king of England, though he
performed more business than any of his
subjects, found time to study.

Franklin in the midst of all his labors,
found time to dive to the depths of philoso-
phy, and explored an untrodden path of
science.

Frederick the Great, with an empire
at his direction, in the midst of war, and
on the eve of battle, found time to revel in
all the charms of philosophy, and to feast
himself on the luxuries of learning.

suspended on his arbitrary pleasure, had
time to converse with books.

And young men who are confined to
labor or business even twelve hours in a
day, may take an hour and a half of what
is left, for study; and which will amount
to two months in a year.

Is that nothing? Ask Elihu Burritt.
Ask Simpson the great mathematician.
Ask Herschel, the first of Astronomers.
Simpson worked at the weaver's loom,
and Herschel was a poor fifer boy in
the army. Ask the year, 1844.

Let your own experiment of what can
be done in one year, settle the question,
whether to acquire useful information
by regular and hard study, be practicable
or desirable.

HISTORY OF THE TARIFF.

The great and vitally important prin-
ciple of so adjusting our Duties on Im-
ports as to favor and protect our Home
Industry from a ruinous Foreign compe-
tition is asserted in the first Tariff ever
passed by the first Congress that assem-
bled under our Federal Constitution, in
the preamble to which Act it is expressly
affirmed that such imposition of duties is
necessary, to pay the debts, provide a
revenue, &c "and for the protection and
encouragement of Domestic Manufactures."
The necessity of such protection
is affirmed and urged in the Messages of
Presidents GEO. WASHINGTON, THOMAS
JEFFERSON, JAMES MADISON, JAMES
MONROE, JOHN Q. ADAMS ANDREW
JACKSON, and measurably by the first
of John Tyler. Old John Adams and
Martin Van Buren are the only exceptions
to the uniformity with which this doc-
trine has been urged; but Mr. Van Bu-
ren is expressly concluded by his vote in
the Senate on the Tariff of 1828—the
highest and most Protective Tariff ever
levied in this Country, though on some
points not equally and wisely Protective.
For this Tariff, Martin Van Buren, Silas
Wright, and the great mass of the Jack-
son members from the Free States voted;
by them it was shaped, (Mr. Wright be-
ing principle manufacturer) and by their
votes mainly passed. Massachusetts, op-
pressed in her vital interests by some of
its provisions, voted against it. So in
1816, Mr. John C. Calhoun framed and
carried the Tariff of that year, expressly
affirming the constitutionality and expedi-
ency of Protection in his able Speech in
support of the bill. New England at this
time also gave a decided majority of her
votes against the measure. But in
1841-2, when—the necessity of a re-
vision of the Tariff being imminent and
admitted on all hands—Mr. Fillmore
in the house moved the reference of so much
of the President's Message to the Commit-
tee on Manufacturers, (a Committee con-
stituted for the express purpose, and which
had always before had charge of this
subject,) Mr. Atherton of N. H. moved
to amend by substituting the Committee
of Ways and Means—meaning thereby,
as was fully avowed in the debate upon
his motion, that the revision of Duties
should be made with exclusive reference
to the raising of Revenue and that the Pro-
tection of our Industrial Interests should
not be considered at all! This proposi-
tion after a long and able discussion was
sustained by seventy-one Locofocos and
twenty-four Southern whigs, but overruled
by the votes of ninety Whigs and fourteen
Locofocos—all but three of the later be-
ing from Pennsylvania. Had the two
great parties been nearly equal in num-
bers, the amendment would have prevailed
and the Protection of Home Labor been
formally stricken from the duties of the
Government.

The subject was then referred to the
Committee on Manufacturers, by whom
a bill and able Report were after mature
deliberation, presented; as was another by
the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. W.
FORWARD; and a third to the Secretary
by the Committee on Manufacturers of
that body. These three bills were per-
fectly accordant in recognizing the prin-
ciple of Protection, and differed but slightly
in details. The bill in the House Com-
mittee slightly modified by the Committee
of Ways and Means and the subsequent
action of the two Houses passed, the
House by a vote of One Hundred and
Sixteen Yeas to One Hundred and Twelve

Nays—one only of the Yeas (Mr. Par-
menter of Mass.) being a Locofoco, while
of the Nays Ninety-Six were of that party,
two Tylerszed, and Fourteen Southern
Whigs. This bill passed the Senate by
Twenty-five Yeas (all Whigs) to Twenty-
three Nays, of whom Twenty were Lo-
cofocos and three Southern whigs, in-
cluding Mr. Rives of Virginia.

This bill was voted by President Tyler,
on the express ground that one of its pro-
visions continued in force the LAND DIS-
TRIBUTION to the States which Act, by its
terms, was to cease to have any effect
whenever any Duties should be raised by
Congress above twenty per cent. The
bill thus voted went back to the House,
and was there lost by a vote of Ninety-
eight Yeas to Ninety Nays—the Consti-
tution requiring a vote of two thirds of
each House to pass a bill over the head of
a Presidential Veto.

This bill had passed the House on the
16th of July, 1842; been vetoed by the
President on the 9th, and thus every thing
thrown back where it was in the begin-
ning. A provisional Tariff bill, to supply
Revenue until something could be defi-
nitely agreed on, was next attempted;
and, on the discussion of this in the House,
Mr. McKENNA of Pennsylvania on the
22d of August moved to strike out the
whole bill, and insert that which had just
been vetoed with the exception of the sec-
tion sustaining the Land Distribution and
the clause imposing Duties of 20 per cent.
ad valorem on Tea and Coffee. This
motion prevailed—102 to 90—and the bill
as proposed by Mr. McKENNA passed
the House: Yeas One Hundred and Five
Nays One Hundred and Three. Of the
Yeas, Eighty-two were Whigs, Three
Tyler men and Twenty Locofocos—all
the latter from New York (10) and Penn-
sylvania (9) except Mr. Parmenter of
Massachusetts. Of the Nays Sixty-five
were Locofocos, Three Tyler men and
Twenty-five Whigs; two thirds of the later
being among the staunchest advocates of
Protection, and voted against the bill ex-
pressly and only because they could not
consent to the surrender of the Land distri-
bution. The bill slightly modified, passed
the Senate on the 27th by a vote of Twenty-
four to Twenty-three—Twenty Whigs
and Four Locofocos in the affirmative;
Fourteen Locofocos, Eight Southern
Whigs and Mr. Rives in the negative.—
Here it must be observed, too, that several
Whigs voted in the negative expressly
for opposition to the surrender of the Land
Distribution to the President's arbitrary
mandate, while Messrs. Buchanan Ste-
vens, Williams and Wright, the Locofoco
who voted to destroy all its Protective
features in its preceding stages, and Mr.
Wright made a speech in condemnation
of the bill introductory to his vote in its
favor, and expressly declared that its Pro-
tective features were disapproved by him,
and that he voted for this bill only because
the Government must have Revenue and
he was compelled to take this bill or
nothing.

The amendments of the Senate were
promptly concurred in by the House,
and the bill transmitted to the President,
by whom it was signed on the 30th, and
became thenceforth a law of the land.—
Such is a brief history of the passage of
the present Tariff.

From the Michigan Farmer.
Wheat Crop in Michigan.—The wheat
crop, in the south-eastern part of this
County (Jackson) and in the section of
Washtenaw which we visited, has been,
and is being materially injured by the
ravages of insects. While some fields
are but slightly injured, in others the
crop will hardly be worth harvesting.—
We found some farmers engaged in plow-
ing up their wheat fields for spring crops
or to summer fallow. The wheat which
was sown early, is more generally clear
of the insect than that sown late. Can
any of our correspondents give a pre-
ventive or remedy for destroying the in-
sect?

We are also advised of insects in other
and distant sections of the state. A
friend writing from Oakland county, un-
der date of May 11th, says: "The wheat
in our section of the country is being in-
jured by the insect, so prevalent in some
seasons. The injury is not slight, but
will be destructive to some entire fields.
Cannot you, or your correspondents, give